

RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S.

T-5

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12689

Author : Ruchkovskiy, B.S.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Embryo's Response to a Transplanted Tumor.

Orig Pub : Vrachebn. delo, 1956, No 10, 1035-1038

Abstract : The Brown-Pearce carcinoma, Ehrlich's cancer and Crocker and Tarashchanskaya sarcomas were transplanted to the chorio-allantoic membrane of the chick embryo. The tumor's viability after its growth upon the chorio-allantois was determined by transplanting the tumors removed on the 18th day of the embryo's growth survived 100%, those removed on the 19th day grew in 1/3 of the animals, and those removed on the 20th day failed to grow. The embryos received amytal-sodium or medinal which

Card 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12689

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910005-2"

inhibited development of the CNS and the embryo's growth until the 23-25th day. Under such conditions the tumor's size increased to 1.5-1.6 cm. (1 cm. in control) and transplantations of the tumor back to the animals on the 18th day of the embryo's growth were successful.

Card 2/2

RUCHKOV'S'KIY, B.S.

Priority of V.G.Korenchevs'kiy in making an experimental study of the role of the endocrine glands in tumor development. Medych. zhur. 21 no.3:85-89 '51 (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Institutu klinichnoi fiziologii imeni akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsa Akademii nauk URSR (direktor - diysniy chlen AN URSR R.Ye. Kavets'kiy)

(KORENCHEVS'KIY, V.H.)

(TUMORS) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS)

KAVETSKIY, R.Ye.; RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S. (Kiyev)

Course of the development of experimental oncology in the Ukrainian
S.S.R. Nov.khir.arkh. no.5:35-41 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(UKRAINE--ONCOLOGY)

RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S.

Cultivation of chicken sarcoma on fertilized eggs. Medych.zhur.
20 no.2:34-43 '50. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Z viddilu patologichnoi fiziologii Institutu klinichnoi
fiziologii im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi
RSR (direktor Institutu i zav. viddilu - chl.kor. AN URSR prof.
R.Ye.Kavets'kiy)
(CANCER) (TISSUE CULTURE)

RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S. (Kiev)

Priority of Russian scientists V.M.Zykov, D.V.Neniukov, and A.P.
Konikov in biochemical studies of malignant neoplasms. Medych.
zhur. 20 no.2:89-94 '50. (MIRA 11:1)
(CANCER RESEARCH)

RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S.

Innervation of cancerous breast tumors in mice [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr] 3 no.4:123-131 J1-Ag '57. (MLA 10:9)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.C.Bogomol'tsya AN URSS, laboratoriya zakhishnikh i kompensatornykh funktsiy.

(BREAST--CANCER--INNervation)

RUCHIKOVSKIY, S.N.

ca

12

The postmortem infection of meat by microbes of the paratyphus group. S. N. Ruchikovskiy, A. P. Vasil'ev and I. I. Cherepin. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 5, No. 5, 127-30 (1960). A method for accelerating the study of meat and meat products for paratyphus bacteria by the method of Kazakov. M. A. Synderskaya. *Ibid.* 123-6 (1960). Rate of death of bacteria during the thermal culinary treatment of food products. B. S. Aliev. *Ibid.* 155-8. F. H. Rathmann

ASB S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RUCHKOVSKIY, S. N. (PROF)

PA 13/49^T82

USSR/Medicine - Fever
Medicine - Epidemiology

Apr 48

"Epidemiological Data on the So-called 'Volynskiy
Fever,'" Prof S. N. Ruchkovskiy, Corr Mem, Acad
Med Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Vest Ak Med Nauk SSSR" No 2

Describes symptoms of disease, and discusses
mechanism of its transmission. Chief part is
played by ticks Ixodes ricinus.

13/49^T82

RUCHKOVSKIY, S. N.

Ruchkovskiy, S. N. and Aleksandrova, N. N. and Bernasovskiy, P. A. - "The epidemiology of paroxymal ricketsiosis", Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 4, p. 347-50.

SO: U-4329, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949).

KOZLOVA, S.A.; RUCHKOVSKIY, S.N., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy; BOGDANOV, N.L., professor, direktor.

Effect of intestinal Protozoa on the course of dysentery in infants. Vop. pediat. 21 no.4:9-11 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Otdeleniye epidemiologii Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ruchkovskiy). 2. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Bogdanov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ruchkovskiy). (Dysentery) (Protozoa, Pathogenic)

RUCHKOVSKIY, S.N.

Method for a specific immunological diagnosis of epidemic hepatitis. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.10:34-36 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

RUCHKOVSKIY, S.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Method of specific immuorological diagnosis of epidemic hepatitis.
Vrach.delo no.7:703-70" JI '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

RUCHKOVSKIY, S.N., prof.

Method of specific immunological diagnosis of endemic hepatitis
and its use in clinical and epidemiological practice. Vop.med.
virus. no.9:76-81 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

RUCHKOVSKIY, S. N.; GOSTEV, V. S.

Ophthalmo-reaction in rabbits as a diagnostic method for cancer in
man. Vop. onk, 7 no.9:37-42 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR. Adres avtora:
Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya, 13, Institut epidemiologii i mikro-
biologii, im. Gamalei, Otdel immunologii i onkologii .

(CANCER) (EYE)

RUCHLEWICZ, S.

Strictly speaking, how many kilometers? p. 23; TURYSTA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze) Warszawa; No. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

RUCHNOV, B.I., mashinist kombayna

Performance of the K8-N cutter-loader in steeply dipping seams.
Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.5:25-26 My '61, (MIRA 14:5)

1. Shakhta "Severnaya" tresta Pzerzhinskugol'.
(Coal mining machinery)

SMEL'NITSKIY, S.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, KAZANSKIY, V.N., inzh.;
RUCHNOV, P.G., inzh.

Decrease in the aeration of turbine oil. Disk. sta. 35 no.5:
84-85 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Title: Steel pouring material in the production of high-quality steel

"Destruction of steel pouring material in the production of high-quality steel"

Ogneupory, No. 8, 1949

RUCHUSHKIN, A. M.

FA 64/49T33

USSR/Engineering
Refractories
Industrial Efficiency

Aug 49

"Destruction of Steel Pouring Material in the
Production of High-Quality Steel," Docent
V. P. Remin, A. M. Ruchushkin, Engr, 3½ pp

"Ogneupory" No 8

Discusses nonmetallic inclusions in steel
caused by failure of siphon bricks while the
ingot was being poured. Includes eight
photographs and three tables.

FDD

64/49T33

RUCHUSHKIN, A. M.

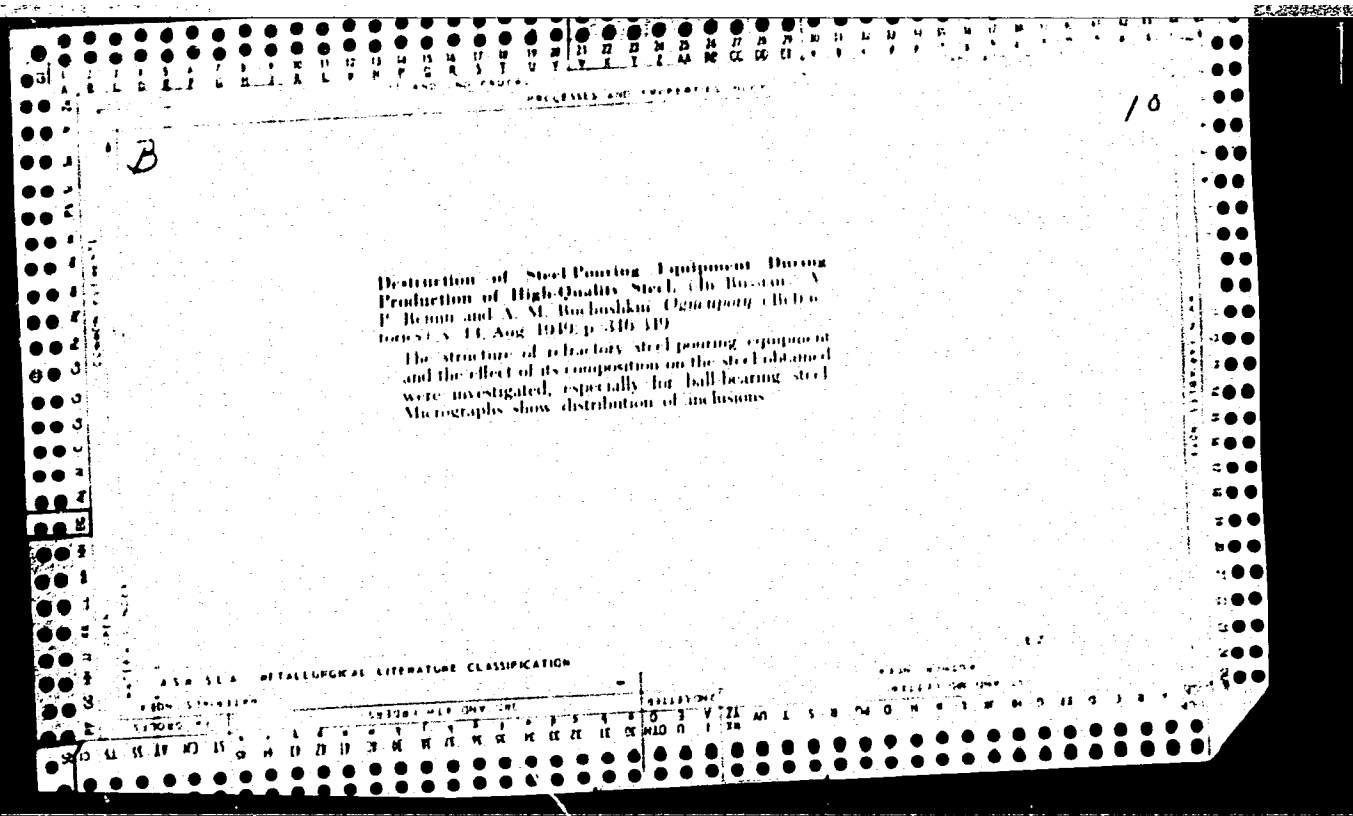
27129. REMIN, V. P. RUCHUSHKIN, A. M.-- Razrusheniye stalerazlivochного pri-pasa v. Proizvodstve vysokoachestvennoy stali. Ogneupory, 1949, No. 8, c. 345-49.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

RUCHUSHKIN, A. M.

Destruction of refractory materials used in pouring high-quality steel. V. P. Remin and A. M. Ruchushkin. Ogneupory, 14 (8) 346-49 (1949.) Nonmetallic inclusions in ball-bearing steel were traced to the grains of the grog filler and metal-impregnated grains of the clay bond of the trap brick. Attempts to change the process by employing preliminary deoxidation before and after alloying did not eliminate the inclusions, but merely changed their shape and distribution. It is proposed to seek improvement by changing the grain composition of the grog filler and clay bond and by improving temperature conditions in firing the brick.

B.Z.K.



6A 9

Destruction of refractory materials used in pouring high-quality steel. V. P. Remin and A. M. Ruchushkin. *Ogneupory* 14, 340-9(1949).—Nonmetallic inclusions in ball-bearing steel were traced to the grains of the grog-filler and metal-impregnated grains of the clay bond of the trap brick. Attempts to change the process by employing preliminary deoxidation before alloying and also after did not eliminate the inclusions; it merely changed the shape and distribution of the inclusions. It is proposed to seek improvement in changing grain compn. of grog-filler and clay bond and to improve temp. conditions of firing the brick.

B. Z. K.

Mundvash
3/1978

100 A STUDY OF MUNDVASH QUARTZITES V. P. Remm and A. M.
Ruchinskii (*Geology*, 12, 130, 1947).

1ST AND 2ND EDITION
1ST AND 2ND EDITION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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AND 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Investigation of Mundybash quartzites. V P REMIN
 AND A. M. RUCHSHIKIN. *Ogneupory*, 12 [3] 130-35
 (1947). The Mundybash and Anzhero-Sudzhensk
 quartzites are both related to the variety of chalcidonic
 quartzites having a cryptocrystalline structure. The
 former, however, contains 0.13 to 0.34% graphite, 0.03 to
 0.04% organic carbon, and 0.33 to 0.35% sulfur in the form
 of pyrite. Attempts to use Mundybash quartzite for the
 production of ferrosilicon have shown that, in making 45%
 ferrosilicon, the productivity of the furnace drops as much as
 20%; the production of 75% ferrosilicon proved altogether
 impossible. Investigation showed that a difficultly com-
 bustible substance, in the form of a fine powder and similar
 in its behavior to graphite during calcination, reacts
 with the silica according to $SiO_2 + 2C \rightarrow Si + 2CO$. At
 1690° to 1710° (softening point of quartz) the pressure of
 the CO exceeds the atmospheric pressure considerably, thus
 causing the melting quartz to foam and acquire a pumice-
 like structure. The possibility is not excluded that the
 iron oxides also participate in the reaction and increase the
 pressure of the reaction gas still further. B Z K

1ST AND 2ND EDITION

1ST AND 2ND EDITION

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Destruction of refractory materials used in pouring high-quality steel. V. P. RUMIN AND A. M. RUCHUMIKIN. (<i>Ogneskovy</i>, 14 [8] 346-49 (1949).—Nonmetallic inclusions in ball-bearing steel were traced to the grains of the grog filler and metal-impregnated grains of the clay bond of the trap brick. Attempts to change the process by employing preliminary deoxidation before and after alloying did not eliminate the inclusions, but merely changed their shape and distribution. It is proposed to seek improvement by changing the grain composition of the grog filler and clay bond and by improving temperature conditions in firing the brick. B.Z.K.																																																			
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																																																			

CA Investigation of Mundybeah quartzites. V. P. Remin and A. M. Ruchashkin. <i>Ogneperiy</i> 12, 130-5(1947) (in Russian).—These black quartzites, structurally related to chalcidonic cryptocryst, quartzites, are characterized by a C content, mainly in the form of graphite (0.13-0.64%), visible under the microscope, some org. C (0.03-0.04%), and macroscopic inclusions of pyrite (S content ~0.24%). Owing to the C content and the reaction $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{C} = \text{Si} + 2\text{CO}$, resulting in an equil. pressure of CO of 1.47 and 2.51 atm. at 1677° and 1727°, resp., the mass swells on melting, acquiring a pumice-like structure. The material is unsuitable for the production of ferrosilicon. N. Thon		19
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		EXPOS DOMINANT
EXPOS DOMINANT		EXPOS DOMINANT

PANOV, K., inzh.; RUCH'YEV, A., inzh.

Introducing industrial building methods into housing construction.
Zhil. stroi. no.12:2-4 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Apartment houses) (Precast concrete construction)

POPOV, A.; SHESTOPAL, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; PUCH'YEV, A., inzh.

Houses built of prefabricated room-units. Stroitel' no.7:11 JI
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR
(for Popov).
(Precast concrete construction)
(Apartment houses)

SHESTOPAL, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUCH'YEV, A.F., inzh.

Prospects for the development of the manufacture of large three-dimensional elements using new building materials. Stroil. mat.
7 no.10:33-37 0 '61. (MIR: 14:10)

(Buildings, Prefabricated) (Building materials)

PUSHKAREV, Viktor Viktorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; RUCH'YEV,
Aleksandr Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; OKUNEVA, Raisa
Makedonovna, arkh.; GORBATOVSKIY, I.V., red.

[Large-panel housing construction; from practices at building projects in Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Kemerovo]
Krupnopanel'noe domostroenie; iz opyta zastroiki Novosibirska, Krasnoyarska i Kemerova. Novosibirsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 208 p. (MIRA 18:5)

RUCH'YEV, Aleksandr Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; POLUSHNEVA, V.I.,
inzh., red.

[Continuous construction of residential areas in Novosibirsk;
practices of the "Zhilstroi-2" Trust of the Novosibirsk Pro-
duction Administration of the Main Construction Administration
of Western Siberia] Potochnoe stroitel'stvo zhilykh massivov
v Novosibirske; opyt tresta "Zhilstroi-2" Novosibirskogo pro-
izvodstvennogo Upravleniia Glavzapsibstroia. Moskva, Gos-
stroizdat, 1963. 50 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
2. Glavnyy tekhnolog Tresta industrial'nogo zhilishhnogo
stroitel'stva No.2 Novosibirskogo proizvodstvennogo upravle-
niya Glavzapsibstroya (for Ruch'yev).

1. RUCH'YEV, Ye. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Power Presses
7. Modernizing 30, 70 and 100 ton eccentric presses. Sel'khoz mashina no. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

SOLOV'YEVA, Z.V.; GOLUBEVA, L.S.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.P.; RUCH'YEVA, N.A.;
KUDINOVA, K.G.

Investigating the technological conditions for the preparation
of nichrome powder and its properties. Sbor. trud. TSNIIKHM
no.43:99-108 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

GOLUBEVA, L.S.; RUCH'YEVA, N.A.; POPLAVSKAYA, V.L.

Investigating the microstructure of powder alloys obtained by
simultaneous reduction. Sbor. trud. TSNIICM no.43:109-114 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

SHCHEGOLEVA, R.P., inzh.; GOLUBEVA, L.S., inzh.; RUCH'YEVA, N.A.

Brittleness of titanium-chromium alloys in the eutectoid transformation. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.7:35-36
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Titanium-chromium alloys--Brittleness)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

181285

S/129/61/000/007/008/016
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Shchegoleva, R.P., Golubava, L.S., and Ruch'eva, N.A.,
Engineers

TITLE: Embrittlement of titanium-chromium alloys during
eutectoidal transformation

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1961, No.7, pp.35-36 - 1 plate

TEXT: The diagram of state of the Ti-Cr system is character-
ized on the titanium side by a two-phase region ($\alpha + \beta$) and a
eutectoidal transformation ($\beta \rightarrow \alpha + \text{TiCr}_3$) (Refs.1 and 2: P. Duwez,
Taylor, I.L., TASM, v.44, 1952; A. D. McQuillan, Journal Institute
of Metals, v.80, 1951-1952, respectively). This occurs at
670-675 °C and the speed of transformation is extremely slow
(Ref.3: Bagryatskiy, Yu. A., Nerosova, G.I., Tagunova, T.V.,
Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, vol.3, issue 3, 1958).
The structure of hypoeutectoidal alloys remains metastable ($\alpha + \beta$)
even after annealing. Heating of alloys in the ($\alpha + \beta$) state
below the eutectoidal transformation temperature may bring about
a decomposition of the β -phase which is accompanied by embrittle-
ment. The authors studied the influence of long duration holding
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Embrittlement of titanium-chromium S/129/61/000/007/008/016
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at 300 to 600°C on the mechanical properties and the structure of Ti-Cr alloys. Commercially pure titanium (IMP-1A) was used (composition: 0.21% Fe, 0.062% S, 0.16% Ni, 0.05% N, 0.03% C, 0.05% Ca and 0.2% O). The alloys were produced by powder metallurgy methods. The investigations were made on forged 16 mm diameter rods, which were held for one hour at 730°C, cooled in the furnace and, following that, heated additionally for durations of 1 to 300 hours at 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 and 600°C. It can be seen from the obtained results, which are tabulated, that heating at 300°C for 100-200 hours does not bring about a change in the mechanical properties. Heating at 350°C for 200-300 hours results in a slight decrease in plasticity, i.e. the contraction decreases to 14.3 and 16.1%, respectively from 19.9% in the annealed state. Only a slight increase in strength and hardness were observed. Increase in the heating time at 400°C from 25 to 200 hours leads to a drop in plasticity, the contraction decreasing from 20.9 to 9.9%. The most pronounced embrittlement occurs at 450, 500 and 600°C, holding for one hour at 600°C brings about a drop in the contraction by a factor of 2. The

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Embrittlement of titanium-chromium

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authors considered it of interest to study the changes in the microstructure which are associated with embrittlement. The shape of the rejected particles of the α -phase depends on the temperature conditions of the deformation: an "acicular" structure corresponds to terminating the forging above 800°C, a "granular" structure corresponds to a termination of the forging below 700°C. Microstructure photographs are reproduced of an alloy with 5% Cr and an "acicular" structure after annealing and after additional holding at 500°C for 100 hours; the additional holding at this temperature produces darkened sections of the β -phase. X-ray structural investigations (carried out by Candidate of Technical Sciences T. V. Tagunova) have shown that in the annealed state the alloy has a two-phase $\alpha + \beta$ structure. After additional holding at 350°C for 100 hours, the β -phase lines become weaker and at 500 to 600°C they cease completely. No lines of the corresponding intermetallic $TiCr_2$ compound were detected in this case. The microstructures of alloys with 10, 15 and 20% Cr revealed darkened β -phase sections after annealing, followed by subsequent heating whereby for alloys with a higher chromium

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Embrittlement of titanium-chromium . .

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concentration a eutectoidal structure could be observed. In this case the X-ray patterns revealed lines corresponding to the $TiCr_2$ compound which were most clearly visible in alloys with 15 and 20% Cr. In these alloys eutectoidal β -phase decomposition is accompanied by an appreciable increase in hardness. Table 2 shows the hardness of alloys with 10 to 20% Cr.

Table 2

Chromium content in %	H _{RC} after annealing at 1000 C	H _{RC} after anneal- ing at 600°C for 100 hours
10	32	34
15	37	39
20	39	43

The data given prove that embrittlement of an alloy containing 5% Cr after long duration soaking below the eutectoidal temperature is due to eutectoidal β -phase transformation. Absence of lines corresponding to the $TiCr_2$ compound in an alloy containing 5% Cr is explained by the inadequate sensitivity of the X-ray method. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 3 references.
Card 4/5

Embrittlement of titanium chromium

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1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet

ASSOCIATION TITANIUM

[Abstractor's Note: This is a complete translation except that
Table 1 and microphotographs have not been
included.]

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L 2679-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892 JD/HW

UR/2776/65/000/043/0099/0108

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Golubeva, L. S.; Shchegoleva, R. P.; Ruch'yeva, N. A.; Kudinova, K. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties and production conditions of nichrome powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 99-108

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, powder alloy, nonmetallic inclusion, sintering, solid solution, twinning, heat resistant alloy, resistivity

ABSTRACT: In view of the deviations observed in the technological properties of the products fabricated from the powder of Kh20N80 nichrome alloy prepared by the method of the combined reduction of metal oxides with CaH_2 developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, the authors performed a thorough investigation of the parameters of the process. Gas analyses and metallographic examinations established that nichrome powders obtained at

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

oxide-reduction temperatures of 900-1100°C (for 6 hr) contain a considerable amount of non-metallic inclusions, associated with the higher content of oxygen. This is corrected (the oxygen content is reduced to the required minimum of 0.04% and the microstructure is made homogeneous) by raising to 1175°C the reduction temperature and performing reduction for 6-8 hr in a 219-mm diameter meter retort and 8 hr for 273-mm diameter retort). However, while the powder prepared at 1175°C for 6-8 hr displays the optimal compactibility, its sinterability is much lower than in powders prepared at lower reduction temperatures (900-1100°C), which evidently is attributable to the activating effect of oxygen as well as to granulometric composition. Since, the oxygen content may not exceed 0.04%, it appears that sinterability can be improved only by altering the granulometric composition of the powder. This composition can be regulated within broad limits by pulverizing the sinter (pulp) for 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2 hr. To evaluate its quality, the powdered-metal nichrome prepared on the basis of the above improvements was subjected to heat treatment and cold working and tested for physical properties. Specimens compacted under a pressure of 6.0-6.8 tons/cm² and sintered at the maximum temperature (1375°C) were found to display the highest ultimate strength and plasticity. Wire of 0.5-2.0 mm diameter fabricated from sintered briquets displays, following its heat treatment (water quenching from

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

870°C), physical properties as high as those of standard nichrome wire. Following its sintering, as well as following its forging in the temperature range 1000-1200°C, the powdered-metal nichrome has the monophasic structure of a nickel-base solid solution with grain boundaries clearly revealed by etching. Following its annealing at 800 or 900°C the nichrome displays the typical structure of nickel austenite; the grain orientation changes and a large number of twins appears. In addition to their high heat resistance and resistance to oxidation at high temperatures, the products fabricated from such nichrome powder display a high resistivity (1.07-1.12 ohm-mm²/m). Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card

3/3

L 2680-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5022893

UR/2776/65/000/043/0109/0114

39
34
B-1

AUTHOR: Shchegoleva, R. P.; Golubeva, L. S.; Ruch'yeva, N. A.; Poplavskaya, V. L.
44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Investigation of the microstructure of alloy powders obtained by the combined reduction method, 6

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, alloy powder, nichrome alloy, grain structure

ABSTRACT: The process of the combined reduction of metal powders and oxides by means of CaH_2 usually takes place in the solid phase, and then the granulometric composition of the resulting powder is chiefly determined by two factors: 1) physical properties of raw materials; and 2) the process of agglomeration of the metal particles (this process takes place in the solid phase for both fine- and coarse-grained materials). Studies of a large number of industrial batches of the powder of Kh20N80 nichrome established that distinct structural inhomogeneities appear only when the technological regimes of production are disregarded. Such

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022893

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Inhomogeneities are manifested in the form of the presence of a second phase although no such phase was revealed by radiographic examination. A microscopic examination of the Sulin and Tula iron powders revealed, along with particles having ferrite structure, isolated particles with ferrite + pearlite structure conditioned by a higher content of C. Such nonuniformity of individual particles as regards C content also persists in Kh18N15 steel. Particles with two-phase structure have been observed in individual industrial batches of Fe-Al master alloy powder which indicates violations of the technological regime of charge blending, mixing, and reduction. The microstructural inhomogeneity of the powder of Kh18N15 steel, conditioned by its content of alloy elements, is greater if the comparatively coarse-grained Sulin and Tula iron powders are used as part of the raw materials. In this case an appreciable amount of α -phase is observed in the microstructure of the large particles. If, on the other hand, this steel, as well as Kh20N80 nichrome alloy, is prepared from fine-grained raw materials, the resulting powders will display some inhomogeneity with respect to the content of alloy elements, owing to their extremely weak ferromagnetic properties. All this, however, is no reason for rejecting the powders as defective, since, being chiefly destined for processing into metallurgical products, they are subjected to sintering, which involves complete homogenization of their composition.

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L 2680-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022893

Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

OTHER: 000

Card ^{KC} 3/3

BOROK, B.A.; GOLUBEVA, L.S.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.P.; RUCH'YEVA, N.A.

Mechanical properties and microstructure of sintered titanium alloys. Porosh.met. 3 no.3:88-98 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metal-lurgii.

BOROK, B.A.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.K.; GOLUBEVA, L.S.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.P.; RUCH'YEVA, N.A.

Dilatometry of binary titanium-base alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr.
met. no.2:32-36 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Titanium alloys) (Dilatometry)

S/129/63/000/002/006/014
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Borok, B.A., Novikova, Ye.K., Golubeva, L.S.,
Shchegoleva, R.P. and Ruch'yeva, N.A.

TITLE: Dilatometric studies of binary titanium-base alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no. 2, 1963, 32 - 36

TEXT: Dilatometric curves were constructed in the 20 - 900 °C range for the binary Ti-Fe, Ti-Cr, Ti-Co, Ti-Mo, Ti-V, Ti-Nb and Ti-Ta alloys containing 2-10% of the alloying elements, the constitution of these alloys was determined by metallographic and X-ray diffraction analysis, and the hardness of the alloys after various heat-treatments was measured. Experimental test pieces were prepared by powder metallurgy. No deflection points were observed on the dilatometric curves in the case of specimens annealed by heating to 800 or 900 °C with slow cooling; the slope of the curves was constant, indicating that the coefficients of thermal expansion of the alloys studied in the annealed condition were constant. The hardness of the annealed alloys was either equal to or higher than that of the specimens quenched from the β -range.
Card 1/4

S/129/63/000/002/006/014
E193/E383

Dilatometric studies

the effect of the alloying-elements content (%) on the hardness (HRC) of the quenched alloys being shown in Fig. 1. The dilatometric curves of alloys with a sufficiently high content of elements stabilizing the β -phase (Fe, Cr, Co) had deflection points in the temperature range of the ω -transformation. The alloy with the critical (4%) concentration of Fe had in the quenched condition a two-phase ($\beta + \omega$) structure and high (RC 51.5) hardness. The dilatometric curve of this alloy showed no contraction associated with the formation of the ω -phase and the expansion due to a reversible $(\beta + \omega) \rightleftharpoons (\beta + \alpha)$ transformation started at 420 and ceased at 490 °C. In the case of the quenched alloy with 6% Fe, consisting of the β - and partially precipitated ω -phases (hardness 44.5), the ω -phase was precipitated completely on heating, as a result of which the hardness of the alloy increased to RC 53; the dilatometric curve showed a contraction associated with the $\beta \rightleftharpoons \omega$ transformation in the 170 - 400 °C range and an expansion in the 475 - 500 °C interval, where the $(\beta + \omega) \rightleftharpoons (\beta + \alpha)$ transformation took place. The hardness of quenched alloys with 8% Fe, consisting of the stabilized β -phase, increased on heating from 41.5 - 53. The small contraction and expansion on the dilatometric curve of

Card 2/4

S/129/65/000/002/006/014
E193/E583

Dilatometric studies

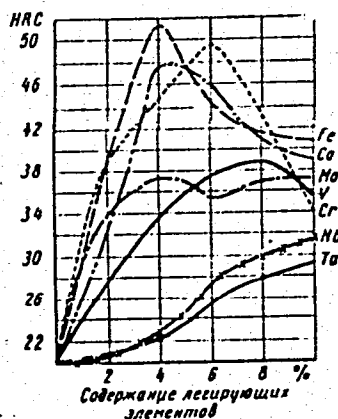
this alloy indicated only a partial precipitation of the ω -phase. Similar effects were observed in the Ti-Cr alloys in which, however, the volumetric changes were less pronounced; the critical Co content was about 3.5% in the case of the Ti-Co alloys. X-ray diffraction analysis showed that quenched specimens of the 4% Co-Ti alloy had a two-phase structure (β - and partially precipitated ω -phase); the precipitation of the ω -phase in this alloy on heating (indicated by an increase in hardness from 48 - 50 RC) was, for some unknown reason, not reflected by deflection points on the dilatometric curve. In the case of the Ti-Mo alloys the volumetric effect was observed in the 10% Mo alloy only, indicating that the ω -transformation did not take place in alloys containing 2 - 8% Mo. No deflection points were observed on dilatometric curves for the Ti-V, Ti-Nb and Ti-Ta alloys. This was attributed to the fact that the ω -phase in these alloys could be formed only at a high concentration of the alloying elements (12 - 15% V, 23 - 30% Nb and 26 - 40% Ta). There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/4

Dilatometric studies

S/129/65/000/002/006/014
E193/E383

Fig. 1:



Card 4/4

FILIPPOV, M.P.; RUCH'YEVA, N.I.

Spectrophotometric determination of terephthalic acid in a mixture of benzenecarboxylic acids. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.5:642-643 Ag (MIRA 16:3) '62.

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktor organicheskogo sinteza, Severodonatsk.
(Terephthalic acid--Spectra)
(Benzenecarboxylic acids)

BOCHAYEVA, N.I.; FILIPPOV, M.P.

Determination of vinyl acetate in its mixture with alkyl
vinyl ethers. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.3:386-388 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov
organicheskogo sinteza, Severodonetsk.

FILIPPOV, M.P.; RUCH'YEVA, N.I.; KODNER, M.S.

Colorimetric determination of cyclohexanone oxime in cyclohexane and water-insoluble resins. Zav.lab. 29 no.5:549 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.

(Cyclohexanone) (Cyclohexane) (Colorimetry)

L 11288-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001956

S/0226/63/000/003/0088/0098

AUTHOR: Borok, B. A.; Golubeva, L. S.; Shchegoleva, R. P.; Ruch'yeva, N. A.

56
55

TITLE: Mechanical properties and microstructure of sintered titanium alloys

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1963, 88-98

21

TOPIC TAGS: sintered titanium alloys, mechanical properties, microstructure, grain size, alloying element effect, Fe, Mn, Cr, Mo, Al, V, W, Ta, Nb, Cu, Zr, Co, Ti-Al-V alloy, Ti-Al-V-Mo alloy, coreduction, oxide

ABSTRACT: Several series of binary and ternary alloys of Ti with Al, Fe, Mn, Cr, Mo, W, V, Ta, Nb, Cu, Zr, and Co were sintered from commercial-grade (99.17% pure) Ti powder and powders of 99.6% pure Fe, 99.5% pure Mn, 99.69% pure Cr, 99.54% pure Ni, 99.2% pure Co, electrolytic Cu, 99.8% pure W, 99.65% pure Mo, 99.62% pure V, 98.6% pure Nb, and 98.6% pure Ta. The Ti-Al alloys and the second series of Ti-V alloys were prepared by coreduction of oxide powders with calcium hydride. Sintered specimens had a coarse, acicular microstructure, macrograins about 1 mm in diameter, and a density of 97-99% of the theoretical. The results of mechanical tests (see Figs. 1 and 2 of Enclosure) show that all the alloying elements investigated increase the tensile strength

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L 11288-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001956

and decrease the ductility of sintered Ti alloys. Only in Ti-V alloys produced by coreduction of oxides does ductility increase with increasing V content. These alloys generally are more ductile than commercial titanium. The strong β -phase stabilizers, Fe, Mn, and Cr, which promote eutectoid transformation with the formation of intermetallic compounds, produce the highest increase in tensile strength and decrease in ductility of sintered Ti alloys. The Ti-Fe, Ti-Mn, Ti-Cr, and Ti-W alloys containing 2-10% of the following element have a metastable $\alpha + \beta$ structure with the amount of the β -phase increasing with higher alloying; the α -phase has an acicular Widmanstätten structure. Aluminum, an α -phase stabilizer, appreciably increases the strength of sintered Ti-Al alloys without an extensive decrease in ductility. The Ti-V and Ti-Mo alloys have comparatively high tensile strength and ductility. In general, V, Al, and Mo were found to be the best alloying elements for sintered binary Ti alloys. Additional investigation of sintered Ti-Al-V alloys (produced by coreduction of the oxides) showed the Ti + 3% Al + 3% V alloy to have the best combination of mechanical properties: tensile strength of 774.2 Mn/m² [meganewton per square meter, 1 Mn/m² $\approx$ 0.1 kg/mm²], elongation 15%, reduction of area 26%, and notch toughness 25.4 joule per cm² [1 joule/cm² = $\sim$ 0.1 m-kg/cm²]. An addition of 2% Mo to this alloy increases its tensile strength to 857.5 Mn/m² without lowering ductility. These two alloys are recommended for manufacturing parts by

Card 2/32

RUCICKA, K.

RUCICKA, K. Racing drama in Usti nad Labem; unsuccessful beginning of a national competition. p. 367

Vol. 10, no. 12, 1957
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

RUCINSCHI, E

Condensation of isothiocyanates with oximes. IX.
Reaction of *p*-phenylazophenyl isothiocyanate with oximes.
C. V. Gheorghiu and Eugenia Rucinschi. *Analele chimie*
univ. "Al. I. Cuza" Iasi, *Sect. I* (N.B.), 357-56 (1957);
cf. C.A. 52, 14836a. — The *O*-(*p*-phenylazothiocarbonyl)
derivs. of the following oximes were prepd. from the oxime
and *p*-phenylazophenyl isothiocyanate (I) (m.p. of deriv.
given): benzoin oxime, 127°; 4,4'-dimethoxybenzoin oxime,
145-0°; 3,4,3',4'-bis(methylenedioxy)benzoin oxime, 139-
40°; furoin oxime, 135°. I with *o*-H₂NC₆H₄CHO in EtOH
yielded 62.5% 2-thio-3-(*p*-phenylazo)-4-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetra-
hydroquinazoline (II), m. 175°; I with *o*-H₂NC₆H₄CH₂NOH
in EtOH gave 70% II, and with isatin and EtOH gave 58%
I. Segall

2 May
4E20 (2)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029531

P/0056/64/015/001/0101/0112

AUTHOR: Touchmann, Jan K. (Teychmann, Ya. K.); Rucinska, Ewa (Rutshin'ska, E.)

TITLE: Effect of certain psychotropic drugs on the diaphragmatic striated muscle in rats

SOURCE: Acta physiologica polonica, v. 15, no. 1, 1964, 101-112

TOPIC TAGS: muscle, muscular stimulation, stimulation, drug, drug stimulation, diaphragm, diaphragmatic muscle, rat, psychotropic drug, psychoanaleptic drug, psychosedative drug, striated muscle, chlorpromazine, reserpine, hydroxyzine, azacyclone, imipramine, niamide, iproniazide, antiadrenergic activity, anticholinergic activity, monoaminooxidase, monoaminooxidase inhibitor, catecholamine, catecholamine protection, O-methyltransferase, muscular tension, tension, mental tension

ABSTRACT: Starting from previous studies on the stimulating action of catecholamines upon fatigued striated muscle and the assumption that certain psychotropic drugs (e.g., monoaminooxidase inhibitors), act by protecting the catecholamines, the authors undertook experiments on the influence of various groups of psychotropic drugs upon striated muscle. Psychoanaleptic as well

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029531

as psychosedative drugs were included in the study.

In order to eliminate central influences, the experiments were carried out with isolated nerve-muscle preparations of the rat diaphragm (method of E. Buelbring).

It was found that all the psychotropic drugs studied (chlorpromazine, reserpine, hydroxyzine, azacyclone, imipramine, niamide, and ipromiazide) diminish the contractions of the isolated rat diaphragm. In the case of the group of psychosedative drugs antiadrenergic activity may play an important role in this mechanism, although anticholinergic activity and action upon cellular enzymes and permeability of cell membranes must also be taken into account.

The action of monoaminooxidase inhibitors, however, cannot be explained by the theory of protection of catecholamines. Considering the hypothesis of a governing role of O-methyltransferase in the inactivation of catecholamines, it may be assumed that their action is the result of a predominance of O-methyltransferase over monoaminooxidase after administration of the inhibitors. Since stimulation of muscle does not accompany mental stimulation by the drugs,

Card 2/2

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muscular relaxation probably plays an important part in "normalizing" states c
increased as well as lowered mental tension. Orig. art. has; 1 table and 11
figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Farmakologii AM, Gdansk (AM Pharmacological Plant)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63

DATE ACQ: 01May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO SOV REF: 000

ORDER: 018

Card 3/3

RUCINSKA, H.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: CHEMIEK. Vol. 11, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958.

RUCINSKA, H. Development of the pharmaceutical industry in the world and in Poland. p. 218.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4,
April 1959, Unclass.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.
Antibiotics.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 24, 1958, 82715.

Author : Rucinska H.

Inst :

Title : The Preparation of Glutaminic Acid from the
Detaine of Molasses.

Orig Pub: Chemik, 1957, 10, No 10, 287-289.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

RUCINSKA, Helena, mgr

Scientific research in the pharmaceutical industry.
Chemik 17 no.5:153-157 My '64.

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61772
AUTHOR : Rucinska, M.
INSTITUTE :
TITLE : Development of the World Pharmaceutical Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1958, No 7-8, 218-221

ABSTRACT : Review of the development of pharmaceutical
industry in the world for 1953-1955 period and
in the Polish Democratic Republic for 1950-1957
period. The specialization of certain individu-
al capitalistic countries with regard to manufac-
ture of pharmaceutical preparations, particularly
in the realm of antibiotics, is noted. In the
PDR during this period (1950-1957) the pharma-
ceutical industry grew and expanded by 5.6 times
and in 1955 exports of medicinal preparations
was valued at 8 million rubles. --T.Budkevich.

Card: 1/1

KŁODNICKA, Janina; RUCIŃSKA, Zofia; SZULC, Janina

2 Cases of so-called latent epilepsy. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.10:
444-446 9 Mar 59.

1. (Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych A.M. w Łodzi; kierownik: prof. dr
E. Herman). Adres: Łódź, ul. Kopcińskiego 22 Klin. Chorob Nerwowych
A.M.

(EPILEPSY, in inf. & child
latent, case reports (Pol))

RUCINSKA, Zofia; SULAT, Henryk

Coccarboxylase therapy of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.2:205-207 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr
nauk med. E. Herman.

(AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS)
(THIAMINE PYROPHOSPHATE)
(THERAPEUTICS)

KROLIKOWSKA, W.; RUCINSKA, Z.

Electroencephalographic studies in chronic carbon disulfide poisoning. Neur. &c. polska 10 no.1:73-78 Ja-F '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik: prof. dr E. Herman. 2. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy, Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Nofer.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(CARBON DISULFIDE toxicol.)

RUCINSKA, Zofia, Zgierz-Lodz, Puloskiego 6

Early clinical symptoms of the nervous system in chronic poisoning with carbon disulfide. Neurologia etc. polska 4 no.5:483-491 Sept-Oct 54.

1. Z instytutu medycyny pracy w Lodzi - kierownik: prof. dr. E.Paluch, Z kliniki chorob nerwowych A.M. w Lodzi - kierownik prof. dr. E.Herman

(CARBON DISULFIDE, poisoning
chronic, CNS manifest.)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases
carbon disulfide pois.)

(POISONING
carbon disulfide, chronic, CNS manifest.)

KOTWICA, Stanislaw; RUCINSKA, Zofia

A case of temporal arteritis treated successfully with aureomycin and prednisone. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.20:804-806 14 My '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM w Lodzi: kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. E. Herman.

(ARTERITIS ther) CHLORTETRACYCLINE ther)
(PREDNISONE ther)

KOTWICA, Stanislaw; PROSINSKI, Antoni; RUCINSKA, Zofia; SULAT, Henryk

Neurological changes in atrophic dermatitis of Pick-Herzheimer
(with a report of 3 cases) Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.1:33-42
Ja-F '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr nauk
med. E. Herman.

(ACRODERMATITIS case reports)
(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegl telekom 36 [i.e.37] no.1:
28-30 Ja '64.

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegl telekom 36 [i.e. 37] no. 5:156.
157 My '64.

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegl telekom 36 [i. e. 37]
no. 4: 118-120 Ap '64.

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegl elektroniki 5 no.2: 101-102
F'64.

RUCINSKI, J.

Survey of publications. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.8:477-479 Ag '63.

RUCINSKI, J.

3489. Theoretical and practical questions in the production of cellular and porous elastomers. I. J. RUCINSKI and J. KAZYWICKI. *Przegl. Skorzany*, 1955, 10, No. 8, 173-8; *Referat. Zh. Khim.*, 1966, abs. 79514. In Polish. This is a survey of the manufacture of rubber and polyvinyl chloride sponges, and includes a classification of spongy polymers.

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Ruciński J., Krzywicki J. Problems of Theory and Practice in the Production of Cellular and Porous Elastomers (I).

„Teoretyczne i praktyczne zagadnienia produkcji komórkowych i porowatych elastomerów (I)”. Przegląd Skórzany. No. 2, 1955, pp. 173—176, 2 figs.

The paper familiarizes the reader with contemporary foreign and Polish developments in the production of cellular and porous elastomers made from caoutchouc-and-polyvinyl mixtures which are extensively used owing to their low specific weight, high resistance to water, considerable mechanical strength and high thermal and acoustic insulating properties. Frothing agents play an important role in the production of porous elastomers. Liquid gas-producing substances are discussed which evolve gases as a result of the following processes: 1) desorption of bases absorbed by surface-active substances; 2) bimolecular chemical exchange reaction; 3) unimolecular chemical decomposition reaction.

note
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M. A. YOUTZ
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RUCINSKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Statistics of telex traffic. Przegl telekom 35 [i.e. 36] no.1:
24-25 Ja '63.

-RUCINSKI, Jan, mgr inż.

Telephony and statistics. Przegl telekom 43 no.12:373-376 D '62.

RUCINSKI, J.

"Safety rules and labor hygiene in the construction, repair, conservation, and technical servicing of telecommunication lines and equipment" issued by the Ministry of Telecommunication. Reviewed by J. Rucinski. Przegl telekom 34 no.10:309 0 '62.

RUCINSKI, J.

"Automatic and long-distance trunk exchanges" by J. Trehcinski,
J. Kibortt, F. Michalski. Reviewed by J. Rucinski.
Przegl telekom 34 no.10:308 0 '62.

RUCINSKI, J.

"The MN-60 semiautomatic exchange apparatus of the international telephone network", by A.J.Zajonckowski, M.Nowotny, J.Pekarek. Reviewed by J.Rucinski. Przegl telekom 35 [i.e. 36] no.7:216 J1 '63.

RUSSIAN, Jan. 1971.

World telephony in statistical. (taken from no. 7/8:391-121
JL-Ag 141

RUCINSKI, Jan, mgr. inz.

World telephony in statistics. Przegl telekom 35 [i.e. 36]
no. 8: 244-246 Ag '63.

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegł telekom 37 no.1:24-27 Ja '65.

RUCINSKI, J.; GROHMAN, R.

Review of publications. Przegl telekom 37 no.2:58-61
F '65.

RUCINSKI, J.; GROHMAN, R., mgr inz.

Review of publications. Przegl telekom 36 no.10:295-296 0 '64.

HUCINSKI, J.; KREZYCKI, J.

Theoretical and practical problems in the production of porous elastomers with cavities. Pt. 1. p. 210.

FRANCISzek SKORZANY. (Centralne Zarzady Przemyslu Garbarskiego, Obuwniczego i Artykulow Skorzanych) Lodz, Poland. Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LG, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.
Uncla.

1961, J.; Vol. 10, 1.

Theoretical and practical problems in the production of porous elastomers
with emitters. Pt. 2. (To be sent'd) p. 200.

Author: W. Y. Centralne Biuro Przemysłu Chemicznego, Ochrony i
Przemyśle (Kowarski) Lodz, Poland. Vol. 10, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (LEA) 10, Vol. 1, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

1961.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Vol 37

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11

3888
Ruciński J., Krzywewski J., Bodalski R. The Purification of Butadiene
by Sulphur Dioxide. 547.315:548.221-31
„Oczyszczanie butadienu za pomocą dwutlenku siarki”. Przemysł
Chemiczny. No. 3, 1958, pp. 183—187, 1 fig., 7 tabs.
An examination was made of some parameters not given in the
literature of the process of purifying butadiene by means of sulphur
dioxide; the examination included the influence of the temperature
and the molar ratio of the substrata on the yield of the reaction
between SO₂ and butadiene, and on the products obtained by decompos-
ing the monosulphone. A method of crystallization of the monosul-
phone was found which enables the preparation of butadiene of high
purity with maximum yield. Using the laboratory method described,
it is possible to prepare the product with 98.5—99% butadiene con-
tent, the actual yield being up to 89% of the theoretical.

4
2 May
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Monthly List East European Newspapers
(EEA) LC, Vol. 9, No 2 Feb 61
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RUCINSKI, J.; KRZYWICKI, J.

Theoretical and practical problems concerning porous elastomers and those with cavities. (To be contd.) p. 173. PRZEGLAD SKORZANY. Lodz. Vol. 10, no. 8, Aug, 1955

Source: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Lc, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegl telekom 36 no.12:365-366
D '64.

RUCINSKI, J.

Review of publications. Przegl elektroniki 5 no.11:616-
619 N '64.

WOLKOWSKI, S.

WOLKOWSKI, S. Theoretical and practical problems involved in the production of porous elastomers with cavities. II. Technology of production processes. (To be contd.) p. 238. Vol. 10, No. 10, Oct. 1955. PRACE LAD SRODZANY. Lodz, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC VOL. 5, No. 6 June 1956

RUCINSKI, J.

Theoretical and practical problems in the production of porous
elastomers with cavities. Pt. 2 Conclusion. p. 237.
PRZEGLAD SKORZANY Vol. 10, no. 12, Dec. 1955.
Poland

Source;

East EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956.

WISNIEWSKI, J.

"Scientific Conference on the Chemistry of Polymers", p. 989, (PRZEMISL
CHEMII, Vol. 10, No. 11, Nov. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (REAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 4, 1953
Mechanics, Electro-
technics, Power

2417

621.394/.395.06

Kassenberg K., Rucinski J. Elements for Switching, Signalling and Protecting Equipment. Part 1. Elementy laczeniowe sygnalizacyjne i zabezpieczajace. Warszawa, 1952, PWT, 16°, 235 pp., 269 figs., 22 tabs. The first of the two volumes deals with the principles of operation and design in the elements of communication equipment. Guiding principles regarding the design and manufacture of these elements are discussed, as well as the problem of raw materials used. The design of particular elements, in relation to their destined use, is also given. The methods of adjustment and testing the elements have been given closer consideration. The elements dealt with in this volume are: contacts in communication equipment, switch elements, both fixed and manually operated, with special reference to pulse elements. Other kinds of elements are to be dealt with in the second volume.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Industrial
Organic Synthesis.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20370

Author : Rucinski, Jerzy; Krzywicki, Janusz;
Bodalski, Ryszard

Inst : -

Title : Purification of Butadiene by Means of SO₂.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 3, 163-167

Abstract : Dependencies of the reaction of the purification of butadiene (I) by means of SO₂ which have not been described in the literature were investigated: the influence of temperature and molecular ratio of I and SO₂ on the yield of monosulfone (II)

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